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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. NO. 52.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

PARIS SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

Threatening Aspect of Russia.

War Throughout Europe Predicted.

The Bombardment of Thionville.

The Entire Town Said to be in Flames.

Prussians Steadily Advancing in the East.

Garibaldi Preparing to Resist Them.

Another French Victory Reported.

A Battle Expected at Toury.

ENGLAND.

Towns Captured by the Prussians.

LONDON, November 14.—Much snow has fallen lately in the northeastern part of France.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Isle Sur le Doubs and Clerval, in the Department of Doubs. After a brief skirmish the Mobiles, who were in possession of the town, retired to the southward. The franco-tireurs have evidently disappeared from that section of the country.

Paris Distressingly Short of Provisions.

The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions are confirmed by dispatches from various quarters to-day.

Bismarck has written a letter for nearly denying he ever had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie.

The German Liberals are opposing the proposition for the meeting of the Federal Parliament at Versailles.

One of the tunnels on the Strasburg Railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that route.

A General European War Imminent.

LONDON, November 14.—The aspect of Russia and an alliance between her and Prussia, will be likely to make trouble all over Europe, as it is evident those two powers have resolved to control the Continent and the East, which the other nations will not submit to. Russia has watched America's success and destroyed France. Prussia is now to watch England while Russia seizes the Black Sea. The task of watching England will be by no means the most difficult than that of Prussia in invading France, nor will the cost of it be more formidable as to war, be as long. Turkey is powerless to resist invasion, and she can have no better assurance this time of an English fleet and a French army.

Bravery of German Seamen—The Bavarian Negotiators.

LONDON, November 14.—Three of the crew of the German steamer Hansa lost their lives while trying to save the crew of a wrecked vessel on the coast.

A large French iron clad passed Yarmouth Roads this morning.

Official contradiction is given to the report that General Boyer, when at Versailles, conferred with any other person than Bismarck.

The Queen will return to Windsor Castle to-day.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Versailles. They are to leave on Saturday night.

The result of their mission is unknown.

The Battle of Orleans—Uneasiness in Diplomatic Circles.

LONDON, November 14—A dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Blois, of the 11th, says: Orleans was taken by General Chanzy on Saturday, which first entered the town from the South, driving the Bavarians from the bridge they defended, and which they lacked time to blow up, as intended. At Olivet a battle occurred, with large losses on both sides. The Prussians were beaten and their intrenchments stormed.

They left a hundred wagons of provisions and forage. Many fled to the south of the city, division there engaged. Prisoners are constantly arriving, and the general impression is that a decisive battle has arrived. Von der Tann's carriage is here. He was nearly captured. The French were in force in the woods from Bourres attacked on the south and on the left bank. Battle on. He then said Paris is in revolution and a new government is proclaimed. Implied, If disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order will soon restore order. I was forced to suspend negotiations. He explained the principle that at the end of the armistice each belligerent must be in the same condition as at the commencement. Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against the revictualing, unless he received a military equivalent. I demanded what the meaning of Paris, and it is a fort, perhaps more than one. I immediately stopped Bismarck, saying, is it Paris you ask? Paris, our forces, our hope, when you refuse to conquer after fifty days siege? Arrived here, we could go no further. I saw the military spirit all powerful, the Prussian resolved sacrifice to peace perfect, and I asked Bismarck for leave to see M. Favre and advise with him. Bismarck charged me to declare that he would not interfere with any new government if there was no armistice, and would let Paris communications with Tours on the subject. The government was informed of what had occurred, and they desired me to break off negotiations with the Prussians, and immediately returned to the southward. The franco-tireurs have evidently disappeared from that section of the country.

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THERE now appears to be less chance for peace than at any time since the war began. The movement of Russia cannot but be the result of careful consideration, and will at least serve to stimulate to still further effort the French, who are already sufficiently encouraged by their recent successes. But England cannot quietly submit to have Russia abrogate the treaty of Paris, and altogether the good hopes of peace entertained a week ago must be postponed until war shall desolate all Europe.

AFTER all the United States may lose the prize of San Domingo, such as it is. There seems to be some foundation for the statements that BISMARCK is negotiating for this island, and that the people are ready for annexation to Germany, if the United States will not take them. It is probable that the scheme to annex San Domingo will gain supporters on account of this movement, if only to head off another European power from gaining a foot hold in America.

THE GRATZ-BROWN Republicans in Missouri left the regular Convention and set up their own ticket on the ostensible ground of superior devotion to the State Constitutional amendment enfranchising 70,000 rebels. On this account they gained the Democratic vote, without which their movement would have been hopeless. The Free Trade papers, with singular unanimity, are now claiming BROWN'S 42,000 majority as an indorsement of their view. Does not this claim give cause for the suspicion that many Protectionist Democratic votes were secured under false pretences?

IN justice to a very large body of Republicans, who sincerely hope for success in and through that party alone, but who may be confounded with the Chicago *Tribune's* adherents because called "Revenue Reformers," it is to be noted that they do not believe in Free Trade, nor endorse the *Tribune*. Their belief is that while a great revenue must be raised from imports, the tariff should be adjusted to interfere as little as possible with existing interests, and should discriminate in favor of American interests whenever the opportunity is presented. In short, they are "incidental Protectionists," and as such are under the ban of the out-and-out Free Traders, who seek to read our party if they cannot control it.

DR. ACHENBACH, for some years a resident of Pittsburgh, and known to many of our readers, at the outbreak of the German-French war, returned to Germany in answer to the call for military surgeons. In the *Pittsburger Volksblatt* of the 12th inst. there is a long letter from him to the editor dated at Boissy St. Leger, near Paris, October 21. A part of the narrative gives the reader a lively notion of the annoyance and peril suffered by the Germans on the march, from the francs tireurs. But the most interesting passage in the letter is one which presents a quite novel argument in favor of the annexation of Lotheringen to Germany. DR. ACHENBACH was greatly pleased with the evidences of the care of the French Government for the good of the people, as shown in provisions for their comfort. He was also struck with the general prosperity, which he thinks is to be ascribed rather to the small number of the population than to their intelligence. Of this he thinks meanly. In the race of men there he sees degeneracy from their forefathers, the Celts and Franks, and doubts not "it will be a real blessing for Lotheringen, when the ruddy checked young Germans by intermarriage shall revive this deteriorated branch of the Germanic stock." Thus arguments accumulate in favor of what one has resolved to do.

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

No person who hates oppression as it deserves to be hated, or who desires the establishment of free government everywhere, can help taking interest in GARIBALDI and his fortunes. His best friends and warmest admirers, we believe, felt a certain satisfaction in the thought that the old hero, after his stormy and eventful career, was safely settled for the remainder of his life in Caprera. His fame established, and his claim upon the gratitude of the Italian people very generally admitted, it was hoped that he would rest contented with his military achievements and attempt nothing more. If he chose to strive for fame, or to find pastime in writing a novel, people might wonder at, but could hardly find fault with the fact. Considering the high and patriotic purpose with which the book had evidently been written, they might not only pardon the performance, but value it as furnishing fresh proof of the purity and elevation of his character. Certainly the romance, however worthless, did not seriously diminish the affectionate admiration with which its author was regarded by the world. Unfortunately, GARIBALDI, the irrepressible, true to the estimate of him expressed by CAVOUR in the phrase—"Heart of gold, head of buffalo"—was utterly unable to resist the impulse which impelled him to take part in the Franco-German war. It is not to be supposed that his resolution to take this step was founded upon reason at all. The mere facts that the Germans were invaders commanded by a King, and that the French called themselves Republicans and were fighting for their soil, sufficed to determine the action of GARIBALDI. If he ever for a moment wavered in his purpose, the occasional exclamation of the French newspapers—"Oh for a GARIBALDI," was enough to revive his fervor and dispel all misgivings. Then from what we know of him we may be sure that even a full realization of the difficulties and embarrassments which he was likely to encounter, while they were distant, would not have deterred him from his undertaking. But very soon after reaching the scene of war, he found what an unpleasant mistake he had made. The first work to be done was the task of organizing his troops, a task for which GARIBALDI was wholly unfit. His incompetence was probably at once apparent to the French officers, who also well knew that without organization and discipline nothing, whether offensive or defensive, could be effected against the Germans. In the Italian wars, the same difficulties occurred between the trained officers and GARIBALDI. There the General, relying upon the enthusiasm with which he inspired his troops, triumphed at once over the enemy and over the martinets on his own side, who sneered at his generalship and predicted his failure. His success, however, was due quite as much to the want of skill and to the lukewarm fighting of the enemy as to anything else. With the Prussians as antagonists, every French officer knew that victory could not be gained by mere enthusiasm and irregular fighting, however fiery it might be. On this point troubles first arose between GARIBALDI and the French. He asked for nothing but men and weapons, while they insisted upon the necessity of preliminary drill and regular proceedings, and having speedily discovered how unsuited, in fact, how disinclined he was to conduct the only sort of operations which promised good results, not only the officers but the provisional government seem to have tried to suppress him as much as possible. In proof of his incompetence they soon had the loss of Dijon to allege. On the other hand, GARIBALDI charges not only the French officers, but even GAMBETTA with jealousy and with the consequent paltry fear that, if fairly supported he would acquire too much popular favor. For the loss of Dijon he disclaims all responsibility, because he had not been furnished with the force necessary for its defence. He also despairs of being able to accomplish anything valuable with such soldiers as those placed under his command; a motley conglomeration of various nationalities, insufficiently armed, or not armed at all. Naturally enough GARIBALDI soon made up his mind to resign his command and return home. But the government declined to accept his resignation, in dread of the depressing effect of his withdrawal upon the minds of the people.

Probably the best thing that could happen to the General, if it has not happened already, would be capture by the Germans. In this way he would make a not ungraceful escape from a position in which he is not likely to accomplish anything important for the French or creditable to himself. As another illustration of his failure in France, his expulsion of the Jesuits from the region under his command is worthy of mention. Those who have looked into his novel remember with what peculiar intensity the General ladles the Fathers of that order. By giving practical expression to his dislike, he grievously offended great numbers of pious Catholics and also set at naught the policy of the Provisional Government who studiously cultivate the good will of the Jesuits.

THE leading editorial of the Chicago *Tribune*, published in to-day's COMMERCIAL, has interest as the first undisguised exhibit of the purposes of the Free Traders within the Republican ranks. The *Tribune's* meaning is that its faction want Free Trade anyhow; through the Republican party if possible, the Democratic if convenient, or a new organization if needs be. The object is to break up the Republican party and to promote the interests of a visionary scheme. We have deprecated any division of the party upon this subject for the present as entirely out of place, and now consider that the chief effect of this movement will be to unsettle industries, lower wages and depreciate the public credit. Still, if the tariff is made the issue upon which parties are to engage their forces, we are ready for the conflict. The question is, after all, but one of dollars and cents in their power to benefit community, and the people will support that policy that will give the greatest good to the greatest number. No theories however excellent, no sophistry however flattering, will decide the popular suffrages upon the question. Facts alone will satisfy the public, and the experience of the United States and other nations must afford the final argument. Feeling secure in the strength of a position fortified and defended by impregnable facts of history, current as well as past, we are ready for the attack, if it is to come, and are assured that the result must be to strengthen the devotion of the American people to the interests that protection alone has built up and can build up for them. Whenever the friends of American industry shall unite to inform the voters of the country upon the results wrought by free trade in some countries and protection in others, protection need not fear the verdict of the ballot box.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is five years since nitro glycerine came into use. The one thousand seven hundred persons whom it has killed or maimed, and the millions of property which it has destroyed, may be styled recommendations of its efficiency.

The St. Louis social evil ordinance is opposed at every point, and the city has been defeated in every case, with the exception of one where a fine of twenty dollars was imposed, and on that an appeal was taken to the Criminal court.

The fire demon seems to have had a special spite this fall against tobacco barns in this region, says the Paducah *Kentuckian*. We have heard of at least one hundred that have been destroyed during the past six weeks, within a radius of one hundred miles of this place.

Attempts are proposed to introduce sponge-growing into the industries of the harbors on the northeastern coast of our continent. It seems that one species of the sponge has recently been found thriving in Portland harbor, and it is inferred that it would live in all places on our eastern coast south of this place, and that the naturalization of choice sponges is a matter of national importance.

Dade county, Georgia, is known to have sufficient coal to supply the proper wants of the people of the whole State for the next 50 years.

At Baton Rouge there has been a great drouth, and now the river furnishes the only water for every purpose.

Speaking of the excessive municipal taxation in New York city, and the thousands who are leaving the city on account of it, the *New York Advertiser* says: "Tammany is New Jersey's great gain. Its exiles, driven out by hard taxation, are crowding every hillside with villas and cottages. All around us the farms are becoming villages, and every train brings through the woods to make place for the new comers. And they are a population, too, worth having, the quiet people, fond of the courtesies of life and society, given to church-going and pleasant intercourse, holding together enough to build up local trade, and in every way adding to the permanent wealth of good and sound old Essex, Hudson and Bergen."

The State arsenal at Hartford, Connecticut, has just been cleaned out of all of the many various outdated patterns accumulated for twenty years past. The entire lot of three thousand nine hundred has been sold for $21,606 above expenses, and the arsenal will be stocked with first class arms. Connecticut's due in arms from the General Government is about sixteen thousand.

The receipts at the Treasury are falling off considerably on account of the re-ductions that are made in the tax and tariff bills of last winter. The expenditures are nearly the same; consequently, the reduction of the public debt will not be near so large hereafter as it has been.

The Providence *Journal* says that last week the reported sales of printed cloths in that city amounted to 677,000 pieces, the value of the transaction being over $2,000,000. Years ago, when the *Journal* commenced reporting the actual sales of printing cloths, a leading commercial paper in New York disputed the record because the reported sales were so great; and when the sales of one week were reported at 75,000 pieces, it is said that the story was scalawsd as to stamp discredit upon all that paper's reports.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson has declared in favor of woman suffrage, and thinks the full reform Union of society will not be attained until women vote.

Associate Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, has removed his library to Washington, where he now resides, from Newark, New Jersey, where he began life many years ago as a newspaper reporter and law student.

There are two William Williamses elected to the Forty-second Congress—one from Indiana, a Radical; the other from New York, a Democrat.

There is a joke afloat in New York that United States Marshal Murphy, the great anti-repealer, registered himself a voter without having acquired a sufficiently long residence in the city. He was prevented from voting by being reminded of his error.

It is now reported that Bulwer borrowed the plot, characters and scenes of the "Lady of Lyons" from a novel called "Perfara, or the Hellow-Mendic of Lyons," written by Mrs. Hellen Maria Williams, and published fifty years ago in the New York *Minerva*.

It is understood that Don Piatt is the gentleman who was offered a $20,000 bribe in the McGrath case as related by Secretary COX.

A. P. Crittenden, who was shot by his former mistress, in San Francisco, was a nephew of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, a classmate of Sherman and Sheridan at West Point, and enjoyed the most profitable law business in San Francisco.

Disraeli expects to visit the United States next year.

It is declared on authority that Charlotte Cushman has fully regained her health, and is about to resume her profession.

STATE POLITICS.

The Tyrone *Herald* hoists the name of President Grant as its candidate for re-elec tion in 1872, and advocates the immediate formation of campaign clubs.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The whole number of votes cast in the late election for Congressmen in Pennsylvania was nearly one hundred and fifty thousand less than the whole number of voters in the State. In 1866, at the Presidential election, the votes cast amounted to 655 682. Allowing for an increase of say 25,000 in two years, the total vote of the State now would be 680,000. But the whole number of votes polled last month for Congressmen was only 531,618, or 124,924 less than the Presidential vote of 1868, and 149,024 less than the estimated full vote of the present time. The greatest falling off in the whole number of votes was in the Republican districts. With a full turn out of voters the Republican majority in the State would be full thirty thousand, and if a few hundred more Republicans had gone to the polls last month in certain districts, we should not have lost a single Congressman.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* thus criticises the bill calling a constitutional convention, given in our columns on Friday morning:

Senator George Connell has prepared a bill providing for a constitutional convention, which is to be will present to the Legislature when it meets. We know of no one more competent to draft such a bill, but the one which he had published in one of our contemporaries the other day, looks very much as if some one else had had something to do with drawing it up, and we believe that he has too much good sense to present any such document to the Legislature, with the expectation of having it passed. We do not intend at this time criticising its many objectionable features, a task we will reserve for some future occasion, but we will advert to the provisions prescribing the number of persons to compose the convention and their pay for some reason or another, based probably upon data satisfactory to himself, the bill calls for a convention to consist of one hundred and thirty-five members, provides for their meeting on the first Tuesday of January, 1872, or before the first adjournment on or before the first day of May, 1872; allows each member five dollars per day in actual attendance and mileage, and empowers them to appoint ten subordinate officers, at a salary of five dollars per day as is allowed to similar officers in the Legislature. Now, individuals who may be elected members of a deliberative body, will in the understanding that they are to receive a large number of dollars for every day they are in session, will arrange their programme so that there will be many holidays, but even if they should find time to attend faithfully to necessary to adjourn even for a day or two by reason of sickness, and that the mileage accorded every time they transported themselves to and from their homes and their farms. To estimate the vast amount that would be necessary to pay the mileage of these members, most of whom would be from the rural districts, would be impossible; but estimating that the average would be held five days in each week, what a magnificent pay roll we will have at the close of the session—one that will run over a quarter of a million of dollars, to which must be added the mileage account. We have provided with railroad passes

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 14, 1870.

Money is working closer and the banks are effusing a great deal of paper, and discounting a narrowing down tom very light business with some of them. It requires plenty of collateral to receive any attention, and outside applicants need not look for any loan favors. The open market is better supplied with paper, but rates are much the same as last reported.

—Government bonds suffered quite a market decline, in consequence of the exulted and lowe ward tendency of American securities at the London Stock Exchange reported by cable to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	112½	112½	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	112½	112½	112⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, new	109½	109½	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109½	109½	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½	109½	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109½	109½	109½
Union Pacific R. Bonds	97	97	97
Central Pacific Railroad	111½	111½	111½
Cy. Pacific			

—The features of the Wall street markets today were the advance in gold, touching 113, and the decline in railroad stocks, averaging about ½ to ¾ per cent. It is said that the feeling in financial and mercantile circles this afternoon is decided that the war in Europe cannot fail to become general, and that Austria, England, Prussia, Italy and Spain must become involved. Many leading financiers apprehend a general panic and crash among the bankers and merchants here and abroad, on account of the commercial derangements arising from the war, and the complications it will lead to.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 12, 1870.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
C. & N.	97½	97½	97	97	97½	97½
Do Scrip	97½	97½	97	97	97½	97½
Erie	26	26¼	—	—	—	—
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Harlem	131	131½	—	—	—	—
Hartford	131	131½	—	—	—	—
Illinois Central	137	137½	—	—	—	—
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ill. Cent.	137	137½	—	—	—	—
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chi. & Alton	87	87½	87	87	87	87
Do pref'd	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pittsburg	79	79½	79	79	79	79
Fort Wayne	91	91½	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss	34	34½	34	34	34	34
Do pref'd						
Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wabash	42	42½	42	42	42	42
Fort Wayne	91	91½	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss	34	34½	34	34	34	34
Do pref'd						
Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wabash	42	42½	42	42	42	42
Adams Ex	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wells-F						
American	54	54½	54	54	54	54
U. S.	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112	112⅛

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92½	92	—	½
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	92	—	½
Erie	26	26¾	—	—
Reading	93½	93½	—	—
Harlem	131	131½	½	—
Illinois Central	137	137	—	½
Lake Shore	93½	93½	—	—
Cleve. and Pitts	89½	89½	—	—
Northwestern	79½	79½	—	—
Do. preferred	86½	86½	—	—
Rock Island	103½	103½	—	—
St. Paul	40½	40½	—	—
Do. preferred	86½	86½	—	—
Wabash	42	42	—	—
Do. preferred	71	71	—	—
Fort Wayne	91	91	—	—
Ohio and Miss	34	34	—	—
Pacific Mail	42	41	—	½
Adams Express	67½	67½	—	—
Gold	111½	112⅝	¾	—

—Messrs. Bowen, & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59½
Philadelphia and Erie	30½
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Catawissa preferred	34½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115
Sunbury and Erie Railroad	13½
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	11½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards, on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY November 14th, 1870. }

REMARKS—During the early part of the day there was a heavy fall of rain, which ceased in the afternoon, and the sun, with a change in the days previous gave way to "chilly blasts," which, for the time, dashes the hopes of those so anxiously awaiting a rise in the rivers to enable them to ship their coal and other goods and wares to the South and Southwest. So far as the general tone of the markets are concerned, we have no changes to mention worthy of note. All dealers report the same as heretofore, and seem satisfied with the present situation and hopeful for the future. Flour remains quiet and firm at unchanged prices. The mills and stores are well supplied, and report a fair local demand, with not unfrequent orders for distant shipments. Grain comes in freely, but prices are not so firm, and former rates are barely maintained. Groceries do not exhibit any marked or new features, and prices remain unchanged, with a fair trade reported. Provisions—As before remarked, consumers are awaiting the advent of new bacon, in the hope of getting cheaper meat, the prospect for which is good, if speculators do not form too much ice for their shipping. The local markets are well supplied with all seasonable articles, and prices are moderate.

The following are the wholesale prices, to-day:

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 9@9½ per lb.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply, with an active demand. The receipts since our last were 1,500 bbls. The sales made show no abatement in prices, with sales to prime, $ 50@3 00; choice to fancy, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market was dull, but prices are no lower, a good many holding their goods for fall prices; we can report sales of 1,000 lbs at 27c. Good to prime Dairies strictly prime 30@32; fair grades 25@28c; common sold at pretty low prices.

CHEESE—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches 16@17c; prime is worth 18@19c per lb.

CIDER—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania, 6@6½c; sales Ohio, 6½@7c; Saxon, 7@7 50 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report sales in a regulary way at 2@3c per lb for new crop.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—This article is coming in in good time for the season, and is in a regular way at $3 50@4 00 per cwt.

HAY—The market is well supplied; prices were unchanged. Sales were made from 90c at $1 10@1 17 per ton. Sales of baled at $24 50@25 per ton.

HOPS—12 kegs 8c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; small sorts, 7c.

SALT—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an improved demand for G. A. Liverpool, with sales at $2 10@2 12 ½ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales of strained at 25@30c per lb.

EGGS—are selling in a regular way at 40@45c per lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No. 1 reported at $1 15@1 18; No 2 at 95@100 per gallon.

PICKLED MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 10@10½c per lb.

HIDES—are selling in a regular way at 5½@6c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm, but not very active, for the best of all reasons—the scarcity of stock. Sales were made at the following: Shoulders at 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½@18c; short ribbed sides 18@19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 22@23c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 24@25c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 24c; mess pork $26 00 @ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 20@21c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 @ dozen. Hogs are firmer at $7 50@7 75 per cwt.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 15½c; in pack 17@c; 25 caddy lard 19@c; 5 lb do do, 19c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at lower prices.

FISH—We can report a firm market with a good demand for home use and exports. Holders are firm in their views. We can report sales at $6@6 50 per dozen.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no alterations, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 00@1 10; No. 2 at 85@90c per gallon.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up with the demand; sales regularly made as follows: Prince Alberts and Buckeyes at 70@75c; Peachblows and Snowflakes at 60@65c; steady at $1@1 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 23@25c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Orders make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

GRAIN—We have nothing very new for the information of our readers. The demand for all kinds of grain were regular. Receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 2,312 sacks, Rye, none. Barley, 402 sacks. Wheat, 1,013 sacks. Corn, 572 sacks. The current rates with sales were: Wheat, mill prices; Red winter, $1 10@1 20; white $1 35@1 38@1 40. Corn and oats were moderate. Oats—the receipts are increasing; sales were reported at the depot at 40@42c. Meal—Rates nominal. Rye—In market quiet and prices nominal at 85—85c, holders don't seem anxious to sell. Corn—The demand for new ear is increasing; sales from first hands at depot; store, shelled, old, 75@76c; new, 70@72c; sacked. Barley—Inquiries continue apart in their views—we quote nominally at 90@95c for spring; 90@$1 00 for fall.

CORN MEAL—Dull; the sales are not equal to the demand. We note sales in a small way at 90@95c per bushel.

TURNIPS—The supply is increasing and prices are lower; sales are regularly made at 75@80c per bushel.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½@ 11c.

LINSEED—In fair demand; sales of raw at boiled of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern $2 75.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; prices have undergone no change; we can report sales of Hackett's Bellefontaine, prime quality, at $10; Eastern Vineland, $8@9; Western are held at $10@12 per barrel.

FEATHERS—The market was not an active one, still there was no decline in prices. The receipts since our last were 9,000 pounds. Sales of Western mixed at 60@62½c; Western flowers Standard grades, white wheat, finey brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 50 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sacks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sacks; sales of Minnesota brands, $6 50@6 75 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 00; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Ohio) brands, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 65; Morning Glory, bbls $6 65, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60; sacks $6 25.

BUCKWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at unchanged prices.

CURRANT—Sales of Louisville by frankie at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices, per dozen: Tubs, No. 1, $7 25; No. 2, $6 00; Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 3, $9 50. Washboards, $3 00.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied with both live and dressed poultry, and sales are made at about the following figures: Chickens, 6@7c; live turkeys, 9@10c; dressed do, 11@12c; live geese 6@7c; dressed do, 9@10c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 245 barrels. We can report a good continued demand. We note sales of 120 @ 13c. Factory 12@13c; Limburg, New York 10@12½c; Swissize 19@20c per lb.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 10@12c; currants 12@c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 14@15c ₱ pound.

SALT—The market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

COAL—We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The current rates were as follows: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 60@1 80; seconds $1 80@1 90 ₱ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 cans, $6 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@10c ₱ lb.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ₱ bush; hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday was decidedly more brisk; buyers were more active and more disposed to take hold. We note sales at the following:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@28c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@24c; 2½c ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 12½c; yellow C 12c; off yellow 11½c; dark 11½c; for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havanah, boxes, 11@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½@¾ lb.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Syrups—Fancy, steady at 85@$1 00 ₱ gallon; Muscovado, 70c; Loverings 65c; strictly prime, 75c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 60c ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market a shade firmer; the receipts have fallen off; sales were made at 5½@ 6c per lb.

WHISKY—The market is steady and supplied at the following figures: Rectified, 92 proof $1 07; high wines 95c; rye whisky, old, $1 25@1 30 ₱ gallon.

RICE—The market was steady; sales Carolina head, 9½@9¾c; Patna shelled, Rangoon 9@9½.

OIL MEAL—$36@38 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are firm; sales at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, November 15, 1870. }

REMARKS—The crude market exhibited more firmness in its tone, and a disposition made up their minds that prices had touched bottom. The result was more desire to take hold. The tendency was upward. The sales and quotations were as follows:

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates: Spot or November 9c, with more buyers than sellers; December, or seller's option, all year, 8¾c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls S. O. November 9c
1,000 bbls S. O. November 9c
1,000 bbls S. O. November 9c
1,000 bbls on dist water 9c
1,000 bbls S. O. November 9c
1,000 bbls spot 9c

REFINED.

The market was firm with a good demand. Dealers, however, were not apart in their views. We quote as follows: Spot 23½c bid; November 25c; December 25c; January to April 25½c; January to June 26c; S. O.; January to June B, at 25½c.

CALLS—BARRELS—Scarce and firm at $2 00@2 05 for city make on spot.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, November 14—Closing 12—For refined there has been some inquiry for early delivery at 27½@28c; holders asking a fraction more. Philadelphia—Refined in good request for export, and prices show a slight improvement. Boston—Most of the sales are for November delivery; sales have been reported at 1,200 barrels, November at 27½@28c and 1,200 barrels, January, early delivery, at 30c. The demand for crude to bulk has been light, buyers and sellers differing in their views. Crude holders are asking 10@12½c; sales of 300 bbls, H. Hart's tank oil 13c.

OIL CITY, November 14—Market nominal at $1 80@1 85 per ton. Sales of baled at $24 50@ 25 ₱ ton.

SODA—12 kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; small sorts, 7c.

SALT—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an improved demand for G. A. Liverpool, with sales at 2 10@2 12 ½ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales of strained at 25@30c per lb.

EGGS—are selling in a regular way at 40@45c per lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No. 1 reported at $1 15@1 18; No 2 at 95@100 per gallon.

PICKLED MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 10@10½c per lb.

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CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝@111⅞

NEW YORK, November 14—P. M.

Market easy at 6@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Unchanged.

GOLD

Opened at 112⅛, rose to 113⅞, and fell gradually to 113⅜@113⅞. Carrying rates 1@4 cent. per annum. Borrowing flat. Clearances $70,000,000.

Steady.

Coupons, 1881	112⅛@112⅜	5-20s 1867	109½@109¾
5-20s 1862	107½@107¾	5-20s 1868	109½@109¾
5-20s 1864	107½@107¾	10-40s	106½@106¾
5-20s 1865	107½@107¾	Currency 6s	121½@121¾
5-20s 1865, new	109½@109¾		

STATE BONDS

Dull and lower.

Missouris	91½	Virginias, old	61
Pennsylvania, old	97½	Virginias, new	61
Tennessee, new	65	North Carolina, new	35
Virginias, new	61		

STOCKS

Were heavy all day; not recovery and closed steadier at the decline. Transactions were small. The following are the wholesale sales and speculative account.

Pacific Mail	41	Clev. & Pitts	89½
Cumberland Coal	35	Northwestern	79½
Western Union Tel	81½	Do preferred	86½
Maryland	6½	N. J. Central	93½
Mariposa	6½	Do preferred	
Do preferred	15	Quicksilver	35½
Adams Express	67½	Do preferred	
Wells-F	54	Boston	93½
A. M. U. Express	49½	Do preferred	
Pacific Express	87½	Toledo	93½
Pacific Mail	41	Do preferred	
N. Y. Central	92½	Rock Island	103½
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	Do preferred	
Erie	26	Fort Wayne	91
Do preferred		Ohio & Miss	34
Harlem	131	Burlington & Quincy	150
Reading	93½	Chicago & Alton	
Hudson	92½	Do preferred	
Michigan Central	93½	Indiana Central	93½
Illinois Central	137	Michigan Southern	93½

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $60,220,220; currency, $5,560,372.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 14, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and unchanged at $4 20@4 30.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 2½@3c, closing at $1 05, cash, $1 05 seller last half the month, and $1 06 seller December for No. 2 spring; this afternoon $1 06 cash, $1 06½ seller last half the month, and $1 07½ seller December.

CORN—Quiet and weak at 40@40½c, cash, and 39½c seller November. Oats nominally steady at 30@30½c new; closing at 30c; receipts 40,000 bushels; shipments 20,000 bushels. Rye—Dull at 85c. Barley—Dull and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 02.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 14—Dry Goods—Market quiet and steady. Prints in moderate request at previous prices. Ginghams steady. Delaine and Thibet dress goods in good request and prices firm. Cotton flannels firm and in fair demand. Cotton sheetings a shade firmer. Woolens quiet and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Grain—sales 21 bbls at $5 25@5 50 for trade to good; sales 40 bbls for low to medium lots. Bagging firm; hemp 20c for 2¼c. Tobacco firm for new; sales 200 hhds Fancy Fine extra family $5 25. Grain more active but unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Red 1 05@1 10; white 1 10@1 15. Corn—White 42@43c; mixed and yellow 41@42c. Oats—Mixed 32@33c; white 34@35c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80@85c. Barley—Spring 90@95c; fall 1 00@1 05. Provisions—Mess pork $26 50@27 00. Bacon—Shoulders 13½@14c; clear rib sides 16½@17c; clear sides 17c. Lard 15½@16c. Hogs—Receipts 2,700. Gross weights irregular. Hogs firm at $6 90@7 25; sales to-day 2,700.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 12—Flour steady. Wheat—Demand fair and advanced. No. 1 white Wabash and amber Michigan $1 10½, closing at $1 10½; No. 1 red wheat $1 10; No. 2 do $1 07½. Corn—Market firm and advanced. Ear, shelled and loose, 40@42c. Oats—Market firm and advanced. No. 1 white Michigan 32c. Clover seed—Market steady at $5 00@5 10. Freights quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 11—Flour—Extra spring dull at $4 50@5 25. Wheat opened firm but closed dull at $1 07½@1 08 for No. 2 spring. Corn—Firm and active. Rejected dulled at 35c. No. 2 nominal at 40c. Oats—Dull at 29½c. Barley—Dull and unchanged at full prices, $7 50@8. Freights nominal to Buffalo.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 14—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced. No 1 red winter $1 22. No. 2 $1 16@1 18. Corn dull and nominal. No. 1 at 42c. Oats dull and unchanged at 32c. No. 1. Petroleum firm; refined 19½@20c; crude dull at 8½@9 ₱ bbl.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 14—Flour steady. Wheat is firm; extra white and amber $1 10; No. 1 white $1 07½; No. 2 red winter $1 07½; No. 1 do $1 06½; No. 2 do $1 04½. Corn dull and nominal at 45@46c. Potatoes scarce and firm at 65@66c in sacks.

Mr. McKeown, clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week:

CATTLE.	Cars.	CATTLE.	Cars.
A. M. French	1	Hazlewood & H.	2
Geo. Fmerich	1	Greenwald & Kuhn	3
Wm. Trew	1	I. M. Beaks	1
Smith & Johnston	2	Fleischman & L.	1
A. T. Wells	2	W. Wood	2
Holbrook & Hall	1	S. Keefer	1
Richards & Co	1	S. Lowenstine	1
J. J. Reed	1	H. J. Shamburg	1
Marks Bros	1	Miller & Co	1
Haas & Shamberg	1	Mitt. Varner	1
S. Katz	1	W. Snee	4
P. Herman	1	J. Swartzentine	1
Wm. Weisner	1	H. Bates	1
H. Campbell	1		
Total	27	Total	25

Amid the drenching rain we noticed the familiar faces of the permanent dealers and customers of the yards—their former endeavoring to sell "up," and the latter to buy "down." A large number changed hands at the figures given above, though many would go over. And just here, we may remark, that the same measures should be taken to render the lanes and alleys in and about the yards passable for pedestrians in wet weather.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair, Butler, Washington, Beaver and other adjoining counties sending, as usual, large numbers. The prices, though no higher, were a shade firmer than last week. Following were the current rates of the market at the close: Good to prime, $5 00 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to 5c decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50 to $4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 to $3 25; foot rot and scalawags, 2c by the head, $1 to $1 25. As has always the case, good to prime sheep met with ready sale whilst mean to common went begging.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs are steadily on the increase, though as yet the sales are comparatively light for this market, a goodly number being purchased for eastern shipment. The pork packers in this region have not yet made up their minds to "go in," but are waiting for lower figures to rule, which they feel assured will be the case ere long.

The following were the closing rates of the markets: Extra Philadelphia, $7 25@7 50; good to prime Philadelphia, $7 00@7 25; fair to good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 00@7 25; good to common, 176 to 200, and light stock hogs, 80 to 160, not quotable.

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

There were a few in the market, but wheard of no sales. Cowsare worth $35 00@75 00, as per milking qualities.

The Hog Question.

Induced by the cool weather of the last day or two, arrivals were largely increased yesterday over previous days amounting as reported to 2,000 head by one firm alone. The result was a change in the atmosphere yesterday weakened the market, though no quotable change had taken place up to the time our report was made. The limit to purchases to-day was $7 but special orders and butchers would go as far as $7 10@7 15; shipments—none.—*Saturday's St. Louis Republican.*

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5-20s 1864	107½@107¾	10-40s	106½@106¾
5-20s 1865	107½@107¾

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

White Stone Piano—T. G. Hopkins & Bro.
Removal—Elliott & Co., New York.
Basket Willows for Sale—Josiah Hickey & Co.
Lime Wanted—R. A. Johnston.
Agents Wanted—R. A. Johnston.
Foundation Notice—Notice & Co.
Rooms for Rent—133 Grant street.
Fourteen Seals Wanted—19 Seventh street.
Widow's Seed Distribution—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Floor Beams—A. McIlwaine.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—T. S. Finch & Co.
Boarding—134 Second avenue.
Boyer's Mince Meat—George W. Stoneley.
Situation Wanted—W. L. F., Box 492, Pittsburgh.
Agents Wanted—J. H. Ba. St. James Hotel.
Shooting—Citizens' Passenger Railway Co.
Billiard Tables for Sale—Wm. Scott.
Insurance Brothers' Plaster—Charles Rhine.
Lime, etc., for Sale—R. E. Sellers & Co.
Rye Coffee—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Horse and Spring Wagon at Auction—A. Legate.
Organs and Melodeons—Charlotte Rhine.
Free Excursion to Sale of Lots at Braddocks.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Shawls to Please—Charlotte Rhine.
Opera Hose—Charlotte Rhine.
Excursion Boat, Allegheny—Fred. G. S. Fowler.
Masonic Hall—Madame Bonnet Female Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Engagement.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Tremblen's Varieties Theater.
Free Lectures—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
Mercantile Library Hall—Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.
Sheriff's Sale—Various Dates.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnade & Co.
Boston Crackers—Hazlett's.
Office to Let—Commercial Office.
Dining and Lunch Rooms—Mrs. S. A. Morgan.
Ice Cream—Bergner & Bros.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Library Hall—Annual Meeting of Y. M. C. A.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Hair Oil—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Hair Oil—Chas. Abel.
Lace Leather for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Railway Co.
Factory for Rent.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. S. Scully.
Mules for Sale—S. S. Scully.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

England has 500 blast furnaces, which every year reduce 6 million tons of ore to 4,500,000 tons of metal, and which consume 14,000,000 tons of coal. The manufactured metal is worth $45,000,000.

The vein of magnetite from which was discovered last year on the farm of William H. Horsback, of Winsted, Connecticut, proves, upon working, to be very rich, the ore yielding 65 per cent. of metallic iron. The vein is from 6 feet below the surface, runs in an east and west direction, is composed of white or black rock, and is from four to six feet wide.

The Keystone saw and file works of Philadelphia employ 600 workmen, and make a million dollars' worth of goods annually.

One firm in manufacturing firm in Lexington, Kentucky, work up 800 tons per annum, run ten looms, make 4,000 pounds of bagging per annum, work 60 hands per week, paying to each from $10 to $20 per week.

Eighteen hundred men make a locomotive engine in one day—boiler, cylinders, frame, driving wheels, truck, stack, cab, pilot and tender complete. Add to this 2,000 other engines and the power of a thousand tons created in a day.

A company proposes to desulphurize Illinois coal to make a pure coke for blast furnaces. The coal, after being ground and washed, makes a very strong coke in a short time and the power of a thousand tons created in a day.

A company of practical manufacturers belonging in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, have purchased the Little Androscoggin river water power, together with a tract of two hundred acres of land in Auburn, and will erect extensive dams and cotton mills at an early day. The power is an excellent one, and if fully developed for a thousand spindles can be driven to each dam.

The new factory of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabethport, New Jersey, is to be built of brick, three stories high, and one thousand feet front. Two hundred tenement houses are to be built for the operatives of the company near the factory. The addition to the establishment for which the ground for the concern will not be less than five thousand. It is the intention of the company to amalgamate all their other factories into this one.

Twelve manufacturing companies sold last year in this county 200,000 tons of coke.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Iron Company recently shipped ten car-loads of spikes to Mississippi.

A large needle factory is about to be established in Newark, N. J., which will turn out 6,000 self-threading needles per day.

Paducah, Ky., has twenty manufacturing establishments, employing between six and eight hundred hands, and paying wages to the amount of $500,000 per annum.

The weavers in the Germania woolen mills, Massachusetts, struck for more pay a few days since. The proprietors refused to yield, and the mills are closed. Some sixteen hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Wilmington, Delaware, has $20,822,000 capital invested in manufactures, whose products the last year amounted to $16,255,250 61.

The products of the manufacturing industries of Cincinnati the past year are said to have aggregated $119,110,088, an increase of $22,140,000 in ten years.

The Alameda Beet Sugar Company, at Alvarado, Cal., have from 300 to 400 acres in beets. The factory of the company is 200 feet in length by 80 in width, and three stories high, covered at a cost of $60,000. Last year's crop, being 3,000 tons. The Superintendent is A. D. Bonreau, lately proprietor of a beet sugar factory at Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Newark rolling mill is one of the largest in Ohio. Besides the mills, the company owns coal mines, two smelting furnaces which produce 12,000 tons of pig metal, and a nail factory capable of turning out 100,000 kegs yearly. Two hundred hands are employed.

Near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, is an immense establishment for the manufacture of zinc. It employs more than 6,000 people. Their aggregate annual wages is $720,000. The property of the company consists of 400 square miles. Zinc and lead are mined, dressed and smelted, purified, alloyed and manufactured on the spot.

The capital invested in nine steel manufacturing establishments in the State amounts to $4,500,000. The annual products amount to 18,500 tons. The sales of the various establishments for the year ending August 1, 1870, amount in aggregate to $1,200,000. The a recent visit in Eastern and Western cities by the agents of these respective firms engaged in the manufacture of steel amount to $1,200, making a total of $2,200,000.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

	7:23	4:53	11:23
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29.01	29.84	29.91
Change since last report	—.11	—.21	—.27
Thermometer	45	47	37
Change in 24 hours	—	14°	8°
Direction of wind	N W	W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	11	4	0
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	1	.08	
Character of wind		C.	H.
Rainfall since last report—inches		.12	.82
State of weather		C.	C.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; those for the current hour, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters as follows, viz: Brisk; A., just perceptible; B, gentle brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm; H, very severe storm; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is given by letters, to indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4 heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEBB, Ordnance Sergeant.

LIGHT GUARD FAIR at City Hall. Heath Zouaves Drill and Tableaux to-night.

FOR SALE—J. W. Spencer has arrived at the Red Lion Hotel, with a car of heavy draft mules.

HEATH ZOUAVES.—These Zouaves go to Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day to participate in the military review there.

THE LOSE.—Fire Marshal Butler says the loss by the fire on Penn street on Friday will not exceed $5,000.

LIGHT GUARD FAIR at City Hall. Heath Zouaves Drill and Tableaux to-night.

THE most pleasant and agreeable medicine, and the surest to cure coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, &c., is Brown's celebrated Cherry Pectoral Troches. Fail not to try them.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER.—The "Holiday Number" of this popular magazine has just been received by W. A. Gildemeister, No. 65 Fifth avenue.

PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—There is building at this works a locomotive for the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line railroad, which will be completed in about ten days. It will likely be named the "New Albany."

SLIGHT FIRE.—An old shed adjoining and belonging to Evans, Chow, Dalzell & Co.'s pipe works, at Sedgwick, was discovered on fire Sunday morning. The loss will be about $30. The fire city mated among some tar barrels.

HEAVY FINES.—Joseph Kennedy and Michael McGee, arrested on Sunday night for interfering with and attempting to rescue a prisoner from the police station, were each fined $5and costs each by Mayor Braun. They paid the fines and were released.

FRENCH SUBSCRIPTION.—A meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at seven o'clock, in the school room, corner of Diamond alley and Wood street, to receive the collections of the month and forward the money.

NEW DRESS.—*The Dispatch* has put on an entirely new dress, and has been otherwise improved—some changes being noticeable in the make-up and arrangement of matter. The "new suit" looked a little awkward yesterday, but will be all right when it gets the proper set. We never look their best until worn a few days.

HEALTH REPORT.—There were twenty-nine deaths in the city during the week ending November 12th—four from consumption, two from convulsions, two from disease of the heart, three from cancer, one from a ruptured bowel, one from intemperance, one from dropsy of the brain. Fourteen were adults; the remainder children.

LIGHT GUARD FAIR at City Hall. Heath Zouaves Drill and Tableaux to-night.

Y. M. C. A.—We again call attention to the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this evening at Library Hall. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises beginning at 7:30. Admission free; reserved seats (good till 7½ o'clock) may be had free at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. About three hundred seats in the parquette, parquette circle and the balcony, the best seats in the house, have been reserved for those who come early without reserved seats. H. Thaddeus Mott, Esq., will act as General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, will deliver addresses.

LIGHT GUARD FAIR at City Hall. Heath Zouaves Drill and Tableaux to-night.

ON THE WING.

Scott, alias Cox, the Noted Safe Burglar, Escapes from the Beaver County Jail—A Daring but Successful Ffight, in Which He Overcomes Two Wom'n, Two Boys, and a Large Bull Dog.

By reference to the files of the COMMERCIAL of a few weeks since, our readers will find the account of the arrest and final committal for trial, in the Beaver county jail, of a fellow named Scott, *alias* Cox, a noted safe robber, burglar and cut-throat generally. He was kept in durance vile here for several days. Chief of Police Harpe meanwhile endeavoring to "fix up" a case out of the many charges against him, the evidences of which would insure his conviction and sentence to the Penitentiary. Finally information overflowing him with robbing the railroad company of a safe at New Brighton was lodged against him at Beaver, and on being taken down by Chief Hague, "Black Jack," his companion, turned State's evidence and contingently fixed the case. Scott was accordingly committed to the Beaver jail for trial. Before he left here we interviewed Chief Hague, and he cut his way through the iron bars of the cell at the lock-up.

THE WARNING

before returning home, Chief Hague informed the Beaver authorities of the character of the man in their charge, and warned them that if the greatest of end of care was not exercised he would escape. After returning to the county seat Scott was still afraid Cox would be taken away for the Pittsburgh robberies, and so had a letter written, again cautioning them in regard to surveillance over his movements. It was not necessary, however, which Chief Forrester the following telegraphic dispatch from Rochester, Pa., yesterday morning:

ROCHESTER, PA., November 14.

CHIEF FORRESTER, Beaver:

Scott, the burglar and safe-blower, has escaped from jail. He broke last evening, with a man named Howard, and has not been captured. Look out for him.

JOHN GRATE.

We regret that the receipt of this telegram did not surprise the chief a bit, but of course it came as a disagreeable shock. Scott is a desperate character and has escaped five or six times from prisons murdered a man in Tennessee as well as one of the jailers, and robbed the country in toto. Mr. Hague was kept busy for the next few hours, and so had a letter written, again cautioning them in regard to surveillance over his movements. It was not necessary, however, which Chief Forrester the following telegraphic dispatch from Rochester, Pa., yesterday morning:

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